

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is introductory section of the research discussing the background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.

#### **1.1. Background of the Research**

Nowadays, literary work has been created so much in this world. All of them are output of human creation and imagination. Literary works as a medium which used by writer in giving reaction towards environment. Beside that, literary works are created from many kinds of writer, different background of writers, cultures, society and anything else which is influence the literary works.

Literature in the practice there are theory of literature, literary criticism, and history of literature. However, according to Rene Wellek and Austin (1993) in literature need to pull the different literature in one side, while theory of literature, literary criticism and history of literature in other side. It is mean that literature, literary theory, literary criticism and history of literature are different part. They added that literature is a creative activity, while theory of literature, literary criticism and history of literature are affiliate of literature itself.

In literature, someone can create their imagination into a literary work which contains story and meaningful. It is a creation of human thinking and imagination about what happen in their environment or what implied in their mind. According to Mursal Esten (1978)

*“sastra atau kesusastraan adalah pengungkapan dari fakta artistic dan imajinatif sebagai manifestasi kehidupan manusia, dan masyarakat melalui bahasa sebagai medium memiliki efek yang positif terhadap kehidupan manusia itu sendiri”*

On other hand, Sapardi (1979) states :

*“Sastra itu adalah lembaga sosial yang menggunakan bahasa sebagai media. Bahasa itu sendiri merupakan ciptaan sosial. Sastra menampilkan gambaran kehidupan, dan kehidupan itu sendiri adalah kenyataan sosial”*

Literary work has different style from daily speech. Roman Jakobson (in Eagleton : 1996) stated that literature represents an *organized violence committed on ordinary speech*. Its mean that literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from everyday speech. Jan van Luxemburg and friends (1986) said that literature is a study of literary texts systematically according to its functions in society.

According to Eagleton (1996) literature was a material fact, whose functioning can be analyzed rather as one could examine a machine. Thus, its does not mean that every external element of literary work can be analyzed simultaneously, Eagleton added that literature was not pseudo-religion or psychology or sociology but a particular organization of language. Literature has his own specific laws, structures and devices, which were to be studied in them selves rather than reduced to something else.

In the development, literature is not only develop in the literary work only but also in the literary theory moreover the literary criticism. Many of literary

theory are appear through the time. Structuralism is one of the theory which is appear from the long critic's thought and disputation.

Structuralism is a theory which born as new idea which is often provokes baffled and anti-intellectual reactions. Raman Salden stated :

“New ideas often provoke baffled and anti-intellectual reactions, and this was especially true of the reception accorded the theories which go under the name of structuralism” (2005)

On the other hand, the literature does not emphasize the background of writer, ideas, reflection of social reality and other things, but it is about the writing itself. As well as structuralism, which emphasize to the writing itself. Eagleton (1996) stated :

“It was made of words, not of objects or feelings, and it was a mistake to see it as the expression of author's mind”

According to Osip Brik, *Pushkin's Eugene Onegin* will be written even if Pushkin had never lived. Its mean, although in reality Pushkin as a character in the story is never real, but it will still be there in the story and told as live character.

Talk about construct in literary works, indirectly it will be related to narration itself. Todorov and others called it as narrative syntax (2005). Peter Barry (2002) states that the history of narratology centered on three experts Aristotle, Levi Strauss, Vladimir Propp and Gerard Genette; the most well-known narratologist among them.

In this research, the researcher use Gerrard Genette theory to applied into the works as an object. Genette's narrative theory is based on structuralist

principles. He identifies, as we have already noted, three levels of narrative: narration, discourse and story, and by analogy with these he postulates three categories in which the relations between these three levels can be classified : *voice, tense* and *mode* (Fludernik: 2009)

In the explanation, Genette classified that three level theory into some sub-theory, such as: *Voice* is concerned with “who speaks”. Genette makes a first distinction between voice and mode: voice is concerned with “who speaks” (the narrator? a character?) and mode with “who sees” (or the perspective from which the story is presented). (Fludernik: 2009). *Tense*, it divided into: order, duration and frequency. And *mode* divided into focalization only, but focalization divided into zero focalization, internal focalization and external focalization.

Literature is a part of culture deciding that geographical and human society can construct a society itself. In literature, everything is needed to compare. In order to get essential meaning about the similarities and the differences. Comparing is one of methods used in research. Thus, illustration that used in comparative literature of course based on the basic of comparing.

Comparative literature is the analysis of similarities and differences between literary works (Abrams : 1990). It means that comparative literature is one of critical analysis theories which comparing at least two works.

Clearly there are similarities between two works. There are also the differences because both of them appear from different nation. One nation has unique characteristic with others. Besides, the genre of two works is different. It is necessary to analyze the structure study. Finally, this research will not focus on

comparing between two works only, but also there are need an analyzing about the structure which is constructing the works.

According to statements above, there are literary works entitled *The Old Man and The Sea* and *Pertarungan*. *The Old Man and The Sea* written by Ernest Hemmingway and *Pertarungan* written by Ilham Q. Moehidin are two works which is telling about naval, exactly about fisherman. This theme almost been forgotten by writer today. *The Old Man and The Sea* is one of the greatest literary works in literature history. This work has been translated into many languages in the world. The writer, Ernest Hemmingway is well-known as the great writer. He has created many literary works as long as his life.

On the other hand, Ilham Q. Moehidin is a poet and prose writer which has many of his works published in many magazines, newspapers, and has published in various books. Furthermore, Naning Pranoto (2013) said that this short story has nominated as the best works in *Rohto Mentholatum Golden Award* which have participants from many nations such as Singapore, Taiwan, Australia, Japan, Turkey, Malaysia and so on.

For the first time, especially in writing literary work, the writer read and indirectly created the work which has same theme, either from an interesting experience by enjoying the work that has read or as unconsciousness, the writer wrote the story which has similarities with the another work.

The previous research that concern of this topic are Nazir (2011) and Sidik (2013). Nazir (2011), who comparing the structure and the differences between two works, that the object are L.J Smith *The vampire Diaries* and Stephanie

Mayer's *Twilight*. Then, Sidik comparing the structure and the differences between two works, that the objects are Crevecoeur's *What is An American* and Angelou's *On The Pulse of Morning*.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in analyzing of comparing on structure. Based on the background of research, the researcher chooses two works, there are Hemingway's *The Old Man And The Sea* and Ilham's *Pertarungan* as the object, for graduating paper entitled **"The Comparison on Narrative Structure Between Hemingway's *The Old Man And The Sea* and Ilham's *Pertarungan*"**.

## 1.2. Statement of Problem

In comparing two works, structure is important thing to analyze. With different works, authors, background of authors, experience of authors, social, culture, moreover different nation, definitely it will become different style in their works, while the genre are same.

Then, to know what makes their works are different, the researcher have to analyze the structure itself. How the works are constructed. Next to that, can be known the similarities and the differences between each other.

Based on the background above, this research will describes and explains about :

1. How is narrative structure in *The Old Man and The Sea* (Novel) and *Pertarungan* (Short Story) constructed?

2. What are similarity and difference between narrative structures of both works?

### **1.3. Research Objective**

The purpose of research is final result that obtained after this research is done. The result of this research is to makes some output. Based on the question of research, exactly the output of this research is to know something, there are :

1. To understand the narrative structure in Hemingway's *The Old Man and The Sea* and Ilham's *Pertarungan*
2. To know the similarities and differences of narrative structure between Hemingway's *The Old Man and The Sea* and Ilham's *Pertarungan*

### **1.4. Research Significance**

The result of this research is expected to contribute some information in the literary research. Academically, this research is aimed to the students of literary subjects or the reader generally, and especially to the literary society. Moreover, this research is a reference for those who are interested in increasing the literary knowledge. And practically, this research is directed to those who interested in this research, especially in comparative study. In addition, the researcher can expand experiences on both examining literary work and writing an academic paper.



### **1.5. Definition of Key Terms**

Literature : A social institution which uses language as its medium.

Language is form of social creation itself, then literature shows about human life and the life is the reality itself.

Compare : One of critical analysis theory which comparing at least two works in order to get essential meaning about the similarities and the differences.

Structure : Composed of parts or the organization of something in literature. It is such as comprehension that all the things cannot to be understood if separate from other, except if it were related with the context of structure where this thing become its part.

Narrative structure : It is a story, whether told in prose or verse, involving events, characters, and what the characters say and do.

The Old Man and The Sea : The story of an epic struggle between an old, seasoned fisherman and the greatest catch of his life.

Pertarungan : This is a short story with an epic struggle about a young man as a fisherman whom endeavor against the fish.

### **1.6. Organization of Writing**

This research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one will provides the background of research, statements of problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key term and organization of writing.



Chapter two focused on the review of related theories and literatures related to the comparative study and structure of narrative. Chapter three contains further explanation about methodology of research.

Chapter four covers the data collected, data analysis and interpretation of findings from the research by using Gennete's theory. So that, it would be easier to discusses. Chapter five explores the conclusion of the research and also recommendation for further study.





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